



Prime Ministers Garret FitzGerald and Margaret Thatcher after signing an agreement on Northern Ireland.

Britain, Ireland Sign Accord Giving Dublin Say in Ulster's Affairs

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

HILLSBOROUGH, Northern Ireland — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain signed a treaty Friday giving the Irish Republic a formal consultative role and official presence in Northern Ireland for the first time since Ireland's partition 65 years ago.

Under the potentially far-reaching accord, Dublin was given a mechanism for pressing its views on virtually all matters touching the Roman Catholic minority in

Northern Ireland, including the security policies of the army and police, the administration of justice and prisons.

This is to be done through a joint secretariat of Irish and British officials to be set up, officials said, within a matter of weeks to serve the Anglo-Irish Conference of cabinet ministers that is to discuss sensitive issues and matters of policy. The accord had not been worked out. They said the issue was to be included in one of several armistice control statements to be released at Geneva.

George P. Shultz, the secretary of state, said in a news conference Thursday that no arms accord of any significance was expected to emerge from the meeting.

Mr. Reagan, describing his view of the Geneva conference, said in a televised address: "My mission

Reagan Lists Aims At Talks

But Agreement On Chemical Arms Is Denied

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has proposed "the broadest people-to-people exchanges in the history of American-Soviet relations."

Mr. Reagan, who was to embark Saturday for Geneva, said Thursday that his meetings there Tuesday and Wednesday with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, could be "a historic opportunity to set a steady, more constructive course in the 21st century."

Meanwhile, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Thursday that there would be no agreement in Geneva on halting the spread of chemical weapons, contrary to reports Wednesday by administration officials.

The officials had said that the two countries were planning to combine efforts to stop the spread of chemical weapons, although details on how to implement the accord had not been worked out. They said the issue was to be included in one of several armistice control statements to be released at Geneva.

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ON PAGE 2

■ Only 50% of Americans expect the summit to yield better scores.

■ A shift in Mikhail S. Gorbachev's United States is called unlikely.

stated simply, is a mission for peace. It is to engage the new Soviet leader in what I hope will be a dialogue for peace that endures beyond my presidency.

"It is to sit down across from Mr. Gorbachev and try to map out together, a basis for peaceful discourse even though our disagreements on fundamentals will not change," Mr. Reagan said.

In proposing the broad exchanges of Russians and Americans, Mr. Reagan was in effect calling for some fairly basic changes in the relatively isolated Soviet system.

Traditionally, Soviet borders have been closely guarded, publications and first-hand information from the West have not been readily available, and foreign travel, even to allied Communist countries, has been restricted.

In present or foreseeable circumstances, that means indefinitely — a point that Mrs. Thatcher was careful to stress. She said: "I want to offer hope to young people particularly that the cycle of violence and conflict can be broken. I believe in the union and that it will last so long as the majority so wish."

She was referring to the union of Britain with Northern Ireland and the Protestant majority in the province. Irish nationalists argue that the majority that needs to be heard is the majority of Ireland as a whole.

The British prime minister repeatedly described herself as "unionist" and "loyalist" — terms that are the focus for the political identity of Protestants in the province — and insisted that the new arrangement would involve no sacrifice of British sovereignty.

But Protestant leaders, who see my involvement by Dublin in a whole.

After two days of intense rhetorical battle with Mr. Peres, Mr. Sharon pledged his support of the government.

Ariel Sharon

Peres Averts Collapse of Government

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres averted a collapse of Israel's coalition government on Friday when he accepted a revised letter of apology from the trade minister, Ariel Sharon, for criticizing recent Middle East peace initiatives.

At a press conference early Friday morning, Mr. Sharon, who had threatened to bring the fragile coalition government down over his feud with Mr. Peres, said, "The crisis is over."

After two days of intense rhetorical battle with Mr. Peres, Mr. Sharon pledged his support of the government.

His letter was understood to have retracted the substance of the major points of criticism he leveled at Mr. Peres early this week, including the assertion that Mr. Peres was willing to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization and return the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights to Syria.

Later Friday, however, Mr. Peres and the leader of the rightist Likud faction, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, met but failed to reach an agreement on how to avoid similar crises in the future.

Mr. Peres said that if any minister repeats Mr. Sharon's attacks, he will be dismissed immediately without an opportunity to apologize or retract his statements.

The prime minister said that his authority is a 1981 amendment to Israel's Basic Law of Government that assigns "collective responsibility" to cabinet ministers to support

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(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

INSIDE

■ Marseille, plagued by a recent spate of gang warfare, is something of a poor relation on France's south coast. Page 2.

■ The CIA chief said that critics in Congress compromised intelligence sources. Page 2.

■ A museum curator dreams of making Cagnes-sur-Mer, France, to rival what Giverny is to Monet. Page 9.

■ BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. industrial output was unchanged last month, but prices at the wholesale level jumped a sharp 0.9 percent. Page 11.

■ MONDAY

A full page of background on the inner solar system roughly every 76 years, should be visible through the night, beginning at about 9 P.M. local time, throughout most of the world, except in extreme southern latitudes such as South Africa and southern Australia.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

However, in March and April, on the comet's return swing, the Southern Hemisphere will get by far the best view of the comet in its most spectacular phase.

Most comet experts recommend binoculars, rather than a telescope, for viewing the comet. They suggest 7x35 or, preferably, 7x50 binoculars.

Binoculars provide a wider field of view than telescopes, which is an advantage especially in nights when the comet's tail stretches across the sky.

Visibility will depend on weather and proximity to city lights. The sky must be clear and dark. People in cities and most suburbs will have little or no chance to see the comet.

The comet, which returns to the inner solar system roughly every 76 years, should be visible through the night, beginning at about 9 P.M. local time, throughout most of the world, except in extreme southern latitudes such as South Africa and southern Australia.

On April 11, the comet will come closest to earth, passing within 39 million miles. But on the entire outbound leg, it will be a disappointment to observers in the Northern Hemisphere. It will always be too close to the horizon.

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Shift in Gorbachev View Of U.S. Seen as Unlikely

Stereotyped Marxist Images of America Will Be Difficult for Reagan to Dispel

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's America is a land controlled by wealthy capitalists and conservative business interests.

Rightist forces dictate government policy and would never permit a lasting improvement in relations with the Soviet Union.

A military-industrial complex hungry for profits is the real force behind the development of space-based weapons.

These are among the impressions of the United States that Mr. Gorbachev has presented in conversations with U.S. officials and politicians since becoming Soviet leader in March, according to Western diplomats who have been briefed in detail about the meetings.

The diplomats said Mr. Gorbachev's vision of America would not be easily dispelled by President Ronald Reagan when they meet in Geneva next week.

A top Reagan administration official said Wednesday in Washington that Mr. Reagan believed he could have a significant effect on Mr. Gorbachev's negative view of the United States and persuade him that the administration had no "animus" toward negotiating with the Kremlin.

"He's wishful thinking," a diplomat said Thursday. "He believes the United States is an implacable foe."

"There may be an element of posturing and calculated propaganda," said a diplomat who has talked with Mr. Gorbachev, "but all the evidence suggests that the man sincerely believes that the United States is an 'evil empire' was to the Kremlin."

Mr. Gorbachev's image of America, the diplomats said, corre-

sponds closely to usual Marxist-Leninist views of the United States as a corrupt society controlled by capitalists in which average citizens are exploited by the ruling class and government policy is made to protect the rich.

"When Gorbachev talks about the United States, he sounds like a *Pravda* editorial," a diplomat said.

Although Mr. Gorbachev's views have emerged over time in various meetings with Americans, his doubts were most pronounced when he met in Moscow last week with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, the diplomats said.

Officials traveling with Mr. Shultz and Mr. McFarlane said that Mr. Gorbachev's view of the United States was as offensive to the Reagan administration as Mr. Reagan's depiction of the Soviet Union as an "evil empire" was to the Kremlin.

Diplomats said that Mr. Gorbachev repeatedly cited a book published by the Hoover Institution, the research center in Palo Alto, California, as the real blueprint for Reagan administration policy.

The book, "The United States in the 1980s," was a compendium of articles and recommendations about U.S. domestic and foreign policy in the 1980s by prominent conservatives. The authors included Milton Friedman, the economist; Edward Teller, a key figure in the development of the hydrogen bomb and recently a leading proponent of space-based missile defense; and Fred C. Ikle, currently undersecretary of defense for policy.

In a chapter on Soviet nuclear strategy, Amoretta M. Hoeber and



Mikhail S. Gorbachev and George P. Shultz in Moscow.

Officials traveling with Shultz said Gorbachev's view of the U.S. was as offensive to the Reagan administration as Reagan's depiction of the Soviet Union as an 'evil empire' was to the Kremlin.

Joseph D. Douglass wrote, "The Soviet objective is to destroy capitalism and replace it everywhere with their brand of socialism."

"We have read this book and watched all its programs become adopted by the Reagan administration," Mr. Gorbachev said. Shultz, citing that as confirmation that "right-wing forces" control American policy, a diplomat said.

The diplomats said Mr. Gorbachev, who was more combative and argumentative than he had been in previous meetings with Americans, challenged almost every statement made by Mr. Shultz about the United States.

They said, for example, that he refused to accept Mr. Shultz's de-

piction of the United States as a source of military hardware and other aid to the Soviet Union in World War II.

The diplomats said that when Mr. Shultz recalled that support within Congress for the strategic arms limitation treaty of 1979 died after the Russians sent troops into Afghanistan that year, Mr. Gorbachev responded, "It shows you don't take us very seriously when you make a remark like that."

Mr. Gorbachev then contended that long before the Russians went into Afghanistan, the treaty, which was signed by President Jimmy Carter and Leonid I. Brezhnev, had been undermined by "right-wing forces."

Only 50% of Americans Expect Summit to Yield Better Ties, Poll Shows

By David K. Shipley
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Only half the American public expects the summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev to improve Soviet-American relations, and just a third thinks it will lead to an arms control agreement, according to a poll conducted by The New York Times and CBS News.

The low expectations appeared to match the cautious prospects outlined by Reagan administration officials, who have been anxious to avoid raising hopes that might be dashed if the Geneva meeting is unproductive.

The survey's findings, published Friday, showed that Americans were eager for an arms control treaty, even if it meant giving up Mr. Reagan's proposed space-based missile defense system.

But few said they thought Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev were ready to make the compromises required. The respondents were also about evenly divided on the wisdom of raising human-rights issues at a summit meeting, and they were overwhelmingly convinced that no progress in that field could be made at Geneva.

The poll, in which 1,659 adults were interviewed by telephone from Nov. 6 to 10, showed Mr. Gorbachev with a mildly positive image among Americans, and it gave Mr. Reagan a high approval rating.

With a margin of sampling error of 3 percentage points, 65 percent of those surveyed endorsed Mr. Reagan's overall performance and 56 percent supported his handling of foreign policy.

Seventy-five percent said they believed the president really wanted an arms control agreement; 47 percent thought that Mr. Gorbachev did.

But Mr. Reagan was seen as willing "to make real concessions" to get an agreement by only 36 percent of the respondents and Mr. Gorbachev was by only 21 percent. A mere 17 percent saw both leaders as prepared to compromise.

And Mr. Reagan did not appear to get solid support for all his positions. Although 48 percent of those polled said they thought the Russians were bluffing in their negotiating stance, a large minority, 42 percent, believed the Russians were sincere when they said they would not discuss a reduction in nuclear missiles if the United States proceeded with work on a space-based defense system.

If forced to choose between de-

veloping the space-based system and giving it up and negotiating, 33 percent would have the United States do without the system, and only 33 percent would forgo negotiations.

Women, young people and blacks leaned more heavily toward negotiations than did men, the elderly and whites.

The survey showed widely different ideas of what the space defense system was intended to do, with 30 percent saying it was intended to protect the whole U.S. population, 28 percent saying it was designed to protect half the people and 15 percent saying it was intended to protect less than 10 percent.

But even among the 58 percent who said they thought the Reagan scheme would succeed at destroying enemy missiles, close to half would give it up if doing so would bring an arms agreement.

Given a list of five major issues of concern, more respondents named arms control than any other issue.

A majority, 54 percent, said they believed the effect of the large U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals was to keep the superpowers out of war because the two countries feared mutual destruction. Only 38 percent thought that it was a matter of time before the two countries destroyed each other.

Blacks and whites showed substantial differences on this question, with 63 percent of the blacks expecting ultimate destruction and 57 percent of the whites expecting that war would be avoided.

While 65 percent believed it was somewhat or very likely that nuclear weapons would be used in the next 15 years, only 29 percent thought they would be used by the United States or the Soviet Union; 59 percent said they expected the first use by some other country.

More of the pessimism about the prospects for the summit meeting seemed to turn on assessments of the Soviet Union, its trustworthiness and the attitudes of Mr. Gorbachev than it did on assessments of Mr. Reagan.

Those who expressed a family positive and slightly hopeful view of Mr. Gorbachev tended to be more hopeful about the possibility of the Geneva talks leading to an arms accord and reduced Soviet-American tensions.

Forty-seven percent regarded Mr. Gorbachev as different from previous Soviet leaders. Only 3 percent said they thought he wanted peace with the United States less than did his predecessors, and 35 percent believed he wanted it more.

WORLD BRIEFS

Nigeria Borders Expected to Stay Shut

LAGOS (AP) — Nigeria's land borders are likely to remain closed for the foreseeable future despite a promise to reopen them by Major General Ibrahim Babangida shortly after coming to power on Aug. 27, according to a government source.

Speaking in Lagos on condition he not be named, the source said that General Babangida's declaration last month of an economic emergency and consequent austerity measures spanning 15 months had lessened the chances of the borders being reopened.

They were closed by the previous military government of Major General Mohammed Buhari to halt smuggling and currency trafficking.

Tehran, Baghdad Report Air Attacks

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — Iran said its warplanes bombed a cement factory in Sulaymaniyah in northern Iraq on Friday, while Iraq said its planes hit Iran's Kharg Island oil export terminal in the northern Gulf.

The Iraqi assertion was reported by the national news agency, INA. Iran's agency, IRNA, quoted Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of Iran's parliament, as saying that Iranian forces had been ordered to carry out retaliatory air and artillery strikes on Iraqi factories.

Iran also said that its navy had seized a Kuwait-bound West German cargo ship in the southern Gulf. It said the *Northern Gabriel* was seized

near the Strait of Hormuz on suspicion of carrying goods for Iraq.

Reagan Signs 2 Stopgap Budget Bills

WASHINGTON (NYT) — President Ronald Reagan has signed two stopgap bills to enable the government to get enough money to keep running while the president goes to Geneva for the summit conference next week. Congress had rushed the bills to the president so he could sign them before the deadline of midnight Thursday.

One of the two bills will temporarily increase the government's debt ceiling by \$80 billion, allowing it to borrow to pay its bills through Dec. 11, a Treasury department spokesman said Thursday. The current debt ceiling is \$1.8 trillion.

The second bill will continue the financing of government agencies through Dec. 12. It is needed because Congress has approved only four of the 13 appropriations bills for the 1986 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1.

French Aide to New Caledonia Resigns

PARIS (Reuters) — Edgard Pisani stepped down Friday as minister in charge of France's Pacific territory of New Caledonia, in a minor government shuffle.

In addition, a new secretary of state for transport, Charles Josse, was named Friday to fill a post left vacant since September. Louis Mexandeau, junior minister for posts and telecommunications, gained full ministerial rank and joined the cabinet.

Mr. Pisani, chosen last December to defuse a worsening crisis in New Caledonia, spent several months in the territory as high commissioner and returned to Paris in May with the new title of minister. He is to join the staff of President Francois Mitterrand as a special assistant. His departure was expected following the establishment last month of a new government structure for the territory.

Edgard Pisani

Argentine Police Hold an Alleged Nazi

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — A man believed to be Walter Kutschmann, a former Nazi SS major accused in the deaths of at least 1,500 Polish Jews, has been arrested near here, authorities said Friday.

West German Embassy officials said they were certain that a man arrested Thursday on a West German extradition request was Mr. Kutschmann, 71. Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi hunter, has said Mr. Kutschmann was responsible for the deaths of 1,500 to 2,000 Jews in Poland in 1942.

Argentine police said that the suspect, who used the name Pedro Otmo, offered no resistance when officers arrested him in the town of Florida, six miles (nine kilometers) north of the capital.

Marcos Begins Re-election Campaign

CEBU CITY, Philippines (AP) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos, wearing a bulletproof vest, began his re-election campaign in opposition territory Friday. He said he was willing to postpone the presidential election for three weeks, until Feb. 7, as a compromise with opponents who said they had too little time to organize. He had originally proposed voting on Jan. 17.

Mr. Marcos also announced that he plans a major reorganization of the armed forces. He said the reorganization would begin with the return of General Fabian C. Ver, a longtime Marcos ally, to the post of armed forces commander if General Ver, who is on trial with 25 other men in the 1983 murder of a popular Philippine opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., is acquitted.

For the Record

Domestic flights in Italy were canceled Friday due to industrial action by air controllers, official sources said. International flights and flights to Italian islands operated normally.

Greek-Cypriot officials will meet a UN team in Geneva on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 amid new efforts to settle the 22-year problem of a divided Cyprus, an official statement said Friday. Turkish-Cypriot and United Nations delegations are to meet Nov. 18-19.

(Reuters)

Correction

A Washington Post article in Thursday's editions of the International Herald Tribune conveyed a misleading impression that the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence would hold a vote on whether to recommend the dismissal of William J. Casey, director of central intelligence. Senator David F. Durenberger, a Minnesota Republican and chairman of the committee, told reporters Wednesday that if the committee held such a vote — which it does not plan to do — the result would be 8 to 7 in favor of retaining Mr. Casey. The article also mistakenly described Mr. Durenberger as considering legislation to downgrade the position of director of central intelligence; he said Thursday that he was talking about a recommendation, not legislation, to "clarify" the director's role.

Then, Mr. Durenberger, who has won six elections for mayor by bringing the political left and right into a kind of undercover coalition, added: "Marseille is a great Mediterranean port and like other great Mediterranean ports, *Genoa* for example, it is a tough town."

One of the major factors in the city's identity is the simple fact that for hundreds of years most of the people who came to France came to Marseille first. This is where the boats landed. The city is a French version of the melting pot, blending together — but also keeping separate — Armenians, Corsicans, Italians, Arabs, Jews and Africans. It resembles pre-civil war Beirut, another former melting pot, more than Monte Carlo.

Indeed, the Beirut image is one that comes up in conversation these days and reflects a political storm more intense than any generated by the gangland warfare. Marseille has one of France's largest concentrations of Arab immigrants, which has fed a powerful nativist sentiment.

The city is the most important center of France's extreme-right psychosis here."

CIA Chief Asserts Critics in Congress Compromised 'Sources and Methods'

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, has asserted that comments by members of Congress have caused "the repeated compromise of sensitive intelligence sources and methods."

In a strongly worded letter to David F. Durenberger, a Minnesota Republican who is the chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. Casey contended that the congressional oversight of the intelligence agencies "has gone seriously awry."

He said that some congressional attacks on the agency's performance had been "inaccurate," "off the cuff" or "unfounded."

A CIA spokesman would not elaborate on what specific breaches of security might have been caused by members of Congress.

Mr. Casey said his letter was prompted by an account in The Washington Post of criticism of the agency by Mr. Durenberger.

Mr. Casey's letter was released Thursday after several weeks of mounting criticism of the Central Intelligence Agency by some members of Congress. The congressman

said in his letter, "the thrust of my remarks was positive."

Durenberger Defended

David Ottaway of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, the ranking Democratic member of the Intelligence Committee, accused the CIA on Friday of "yearning to go back to the good old days" when Congress had no oversight responsibility for its operations and the United States made "some of the most colossal failures, intelligence failures ever."

Coming to the defense of Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Leahy charged that Mr. Casey had "unfairly attacked" his colleague in the letter released Thursday.

"I hear people yearning to be back to the good old days," Mr. Leahy said. "Well, the good old days are the Bay of Pigs and Salvador Allende and Patrice Lumumba and a lot of other failures."

Mr. Leahy said he was not suggesting that there was anyone in the CIA "wanting to pull another Bay of Pigs," the abortive CIA-backed invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles in 1961.

"As I am certain other correspondents at the press luncheon would agree," Mr. Durenberger

would agree, "Mr. Durenberger

cast as a contemporary French legend by gangland figures such as Barthélémy Repazzi and Paul Mondoloni, both of whom were gunned down in recent weeks.

The people of Marseille see the situation in more complex terms. They are both embarrassed and indifferent, accustomed on the one hand to their reputation and at the same time preoccupied with more urgent concerns than what happens in the world of crime.

"Yes, it is true," said a police official, Pierre Richard, confirming that the spate of recent slayings is related to a power struggle. "But, to be blunt, this city is used to that."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Royal Indifference
To a Princely Couple

The recent U.S. visit of the prince and princess of Wales had Washington and Palm Beach society in a whirl, but despite a blizzard of magazine covers and television specials, the rest of the country took it in stride according to a poll by The Washington Post and ABC News.

Of 1,506 people interviewed on the eve of the visit, 58 percent said they had no opinion of Diana and 67 percent said they had no opinion of Charles. Charles got a favorable rating of 29 percent, to 4 percent unfavorable. Diana rated higher, 38 to 4, but not as high as Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in the same poll. He got a favorable rating of 39 percent. On the other hand, 35 percent of those interviewed had an unfavorable opinion of Mr. Gorbachev, 26 percent had no opinion.

The Post also reported that just one couple was invited to all five of the major lunches and dinners given for "the Walees," as some of the American media took to calling the prince and princess. J. Carter Brown and his wife, Pamela. Mr. Brown is the director of the National Gallery of Art. The gallery is the site of the current "Treasure Houses of Britain" show, of which Charles and Diana are patrons.

Short Takes

With the abandonment of Manhattan's 4.2-mile (6.8-kilometer) Westway, which at \$2 billion would have cost \$475 mil-



J. Carter Brown

lion a mile, the most expensive highway project in the United States is a proposed 10-mile stretch in Hawaii outside Honolulu. The highway would require two one-mile tunnels. It initially was justified as a military necessity, but the Defense Department says the project is not needed.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, a Democrat, is pushing it anyway. At \$1 billion, it would cost \$100 million a mile.

As recently as two years ago the population of Texas was growing so rapidly that it was expected to overtake New York and become the second most populous state after California. But the deepening energy recession has dramatically slowed the

Lone Star state's growth, from a net in-migration of 400,000 in the 12 months ending July 1, 1982, to about 30,000 in the 12 months ending July 1, 1984. Texas grew 4 percent a year in 1981 and 1982, four times the national average, but only 1.5 percent last year, slightly above the national average of 1 percent. It had 16 million people at the end of 1984.

Rear What? Dewey
Would Have Laughed

When the navy, in 1980, reviewed the one-star rank of commodore, which had not been used since World War II, the rank was given the designation "commodore admiral."

But Representative Ike Skelton, a Missouri Democrat, got the designation changed to plain "commodore." As he said, "It was good enough for such great men of the sea as Perry, Decatur and Dewey, then I felt it was good enough for today."

The navy didn't, and a three-year fight ensued. One high-ranking officer said: "You've got officers who have been working all their professional lives to become admiral, and they get called a commodore. It became a very emotional issue." After all, brigadiers in the army, air force and marine corps are called brigadier general.

Mr. Skelton has now retired from the fray. A one-star admiral will henceforth be ranked "rear admiral lower half," but will be addressed simply as "admiral."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Indian Guru
Pleads Guilty
In U.S. Court

New York Times Service

PORTLAND, Oregon — Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, leader of a commune established four years ago on a ranch in eastern Oregon, has pleaded guilty in federal district court here to violating U.S. immigration laws.

Mr. Rajneesh pleaded guilty to two counts of a 35-count indictment charging that he participated in a scheme of sham marriages to enable some of his followers to live in the United States.

Under a plea-bargain arrangement announced Thursday, Mr. Rajneesh received a five-year suspended prison sentence. He also agreed to pay a \$400,000 fine and leave the United States within five days.

Mr. Rajneesh was reported to have left the country Friday, and his followers said they would disclose his destination later.

In New Delhi, the Indian guru's office said Friday that he would return to India on Saturday morning. Agence France-Presse reported.

The fine, which included \$140,000 in court costs, was paid from a \$500,000 bail bond posted in his behalf by Rajneesh Friends International, the commune's corporate arm. The future of the commune, where about 2,000 of Mr. Rajneesh's followers live, was uncertain.

The indictment, returned last month, charged Mr. Rajneesh and seven of his followers with conspiracy and fraud in immigration matters. The charges are still pending against the seven followers, all women.

Under the agreement, Mr. Rajneesh is required to obtain the permission of the U.S. attorney general before he can return to the United States. In one of the few statements he made during Thursday's hearing, Mr. Rajneesh said, "I never want to return again."

Without Fanfare, Political Prisoners
Begin to Emerge From Polish Jails

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Last Monday afternoon, Jan Kofman, 44, a historian and editor for the Polish underground magazine Krytyka, was suddenly hustled from his cell at Rakowicka prison. By way of explanation, a guard only pointed to a small, vague headline in the newspaper Zycie Warszawy: "The Implementation of the Humanitarian Initiative."

Hours later, Mr. Kofman was free to call his wife from a phone booth and surprise her with the news of his release under the modest clemency program that Poland's Communist authorities have initiated for political prisoners.

"It was very unexpected," he said. "Even the families were not informed. The authorities are handling this in a very quiet way."

With little public notice and no fanfare, political prisoners have begun to emerge in groups of two and three from Poland's prisons this week. Officials have provided no names or numbers of the released, though they say that most of the 368 officially recognized detainees will eventually be freed.

Opposition sources said that 12 persons had been released in Warsaw as of late Wednesday, most of them persons who had been charged but not yet tried or sentenced for such offenses as distributing clandestine literature or engaging in demonstrations.

While welcoming the clemency, both prisoners and opposition activists are calling the proceedings a disappointing retreat by the government of President Wojciech Jaruzelski from its seeming offer last month of a formal amnesty following the election and installation of a new parliament.

"This measure will not help the situation much, because the promises were much greater," said Mr. Kofman, who was imprisoned five months and had been awaiting trial on charges of printing and distributing Krytyka. "This is not a real amnesty. Society expected much more."

Opposition leaders argue that even a broad amnesty program is unlikely to have a lasting political benefit in Poland.

"What people are fighting for," said Zbigniew Romaszewski, a Solidarity human rights activist, "is not amnesty but political rights like freedom of expression and freedom of trade unions. And as long as those rights don't exist, people will be in prison. They can empty the jails but they'll be full again a year from now. It's a vicious circle."

General Jaruzelski first mentioned the possibility of an amnesty during a visit to the United Nations in early October, saying it would depend on public support for the Oct. 15 elections to the Sejm, Poland's parliament.

Government spokesmen later called the elections a success and said that an amnesty measure could be submitted to the Sejm, which is required to approve such measures.

Subsequently, however, the communist-backed Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth called for the more modest step of clemency for prisoners on a case-by-case basis.

Brazilians Vote in First Elections Since Military Rule

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

SAO PAULO — His opponents variously portray Janio Quadros as unbalanced, alcoholic, senile and demagogic, and they blame him for the three years of instability and 21 years of military rule that followed his abrupt resignation as president of Brazil in 1961.

Yet Mr. Quadros — a candidate in elections Friday, when Brazilians went to the polls for the first time since civilian government returned here in March — has shown that his populist style and anti-Communist message have a large following in Brazil.

Mr. Quadros, 68, appeared to be neck and neck with the government's left-of-center candidate in the race for the mayoralty of São Paulo, often a stepping stone to national office.

If he wins, his victory will mark the re-emergence of the recently displaced conservative forces and send shock waves through Brazil's eight-month-old democracy.

In many cities, the governing coalition partners — the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party and the Liberal Front Party, formed by last-minute defectors from pro-military ranks — are caught in electoral disputes.

In other cities, there are bizarre

marriages of convenience, such as mayoralty candidates jointly nominated by the rightist Democratic Social Party, which was founded by the former military regime, and by the Democratic Labor Party, a Socialist group headed by Leonel Brizola, the governor of Rio de Janeiro state exiled by the military for 15 years.

The key issue appears to be who will emerge best placed for the next presidential elections. Yet any strong "pre-candidates" for the succession could hamper Mr. Sarney's efforts to consolidate his power.

Several opinion polls to identify favorites to succeed Mr. Sarney have given first place to Antonio Aurozino Chaves, vice president in the last military government, although his Liberal Front Party was not expected to do well in the elections.

It is in São Paulo that most is at stake. Fernando Henrique Cardoso, 54, the candidate of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, is a sociologist who personifies a new social democratic current among middle-class urban professionals.

In contrast, Mr. Quadros, with his paternalistic, table-thumping populism, symbolizes a more old-fashioned Brazil. And by promising to end street violence in São Paulo and "to fight the hammer and sickle to the death," he has appealed to such different constituencies as urban slum-dwellers and entrenched conservatives.

These guidelines nominally exclude the leading Solidarity trade union activists in prison, including Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasynuk, whose trial and conviction last June drew protest from several Western governments.

Those prisoners released so far have been taken by prosecutors that the charges against them have been dropped, but that investigations of their cases will remain open, indicating that they could be re-arrested at any time.

Mr. Kofman said, "My prosecutor said that in connection with the change of the political situation and the increasing normalization of the country, my activity is no longer so dangerous."

The apparent scaling back of the initiative has raised speculation in political and diplomatic circles that General Jaruzelski planned a full amnesty but ran into opposition from hard-line factions within the government and possibly from Moscow.

Other Poles say that the low-key approach to this year's release reflects the government's embarrassment over emptying the prisons in 1983 and 1984 with amnesties, only to quickly fill them again.

"The situation of the government is very uncomfortable," said Mr. Romaszewski. "They are conspiring against themselves by locking people up and then letting them out again each year. On the other hand, they can't afford to keep these people in prison because of public pressure, pressure from the church and international opinion."



Janio Quadros pauses during a campaign stop in São Paulo, as his wife, Eloa, wipes his face.

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Study Cites Guiltless Executed in U.S.

343 Wrongly Convicted Since 1900, Rights Group Says

By Lee May
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — At least 343 innocent people have been convicted of capital offenses in the United States since the turn of the century and 25 of them were executed, ac-

cording to researchers of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The three-year study was re-

leased Wednesday by the organi-

zation's Capital Punishment Project at the national conference of the American Society of Criminology in San Diego.

The authors of the study noted

that "the evidence that suffices to

convince us" might not "convince others."

However, Henry Schwarzschild, director of the project, called the findings "dramatic proof of the ongoing fallibility of our death-sentencing laws."

Professors Hugo Adam Bedau of Tufts University in Massachusetts and Michael L. Radelet of the University of Florida compiled the cases from sources including law journals, court records, newspapers and interviews with lawyers.

They called the 343 cases the most extensive compilation to date of cases in which defendants were found to have been erroneously convicted.

Analyzing data accompanying

accounts of the cases they studied,

the researchers cited numerous rea-

sons for which convictions were

judged in error, including confes-

sions by others, valid alibis and

prosecutor error.

Interviewed by telephone from New York, Mr. Schwarzschild said that it was a "logical certainty" that innocent people will be put to death "in a system that executes minority groups unfairly."

Study Links 70%
Of Crib Deaths to
Mothers' Smoking

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A study of 800 babies who died from sudden infant death syndrome since 1979 has found that 70 percent of their mothers smoked during pregnancy, according to an official of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, a division of the National Institutes of Health.

General Jaruzelski planned a full amnesty but ran into opposition from hard-line factions within the government and possibly from Moscow.

Other Poles say that the low-key approach to this year's release reflects the government's embarrassment over emptying the prisons in 1983 and 1984 with amnesties, only to quickly fill them again.

Mr. Kofman said that about 80 percent of the babies studied had adequate birth weight, low-birth-weight babies are at espe-

cially small, the greater the risk.

Sudden infant death syndrome, the single greatest cause of infant deaths in the United States, claims about 7,000 lives annually in the country.

Although the analysis of the interviews with the families of the 800 victims and of some of the 1,600 other infants studied will not be completed until next year, preliminary results are helping physicians identify babies at risk, the official said.

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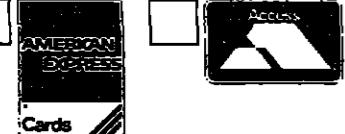
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Continued Freeze Seen on Pretoria Debt

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — A Swiss mediator said Friday that South Africa would have to extend a freeze on repaying foreign loans into early next year because of delays in rescheduling the debt payments.

Fritz Leutwiler, the former chief of the Swiss central bank, said he has canceled a planned meeting Nov. 26 between the government and 28 creditor banks until at least January. He said the government is expected to announce soon an extension of the four-month debt repayment moratorium.

South Africa froze nearly all foreign loan repayments in late August when its currency, the rand, tumbled to record lows after foreign banks called in loans rather than renew them routinely. That meant about \$14 billion of South Africa's \$24 billion foreign debt was due within a year, far beyond the country's ability to repay the loans.

The crisis resulted from foreign bankers' doubts about South Africa's long-term political stability in the face of sustained anti-apartheid violence that has left more than 800 people dead in 15 months.

Mr. Leutwiler's statement was is-



Fritz Leutwiler

sued from his office in Switzerland through the government's debt freeze committee in Pretoria.

Max Kuhne, managing director of Swiss Bank Corp., Switzerland's

biggest bank, was quoted as saying Thursday that the banks were eager for genuine political reform in South Africa in return for an agreement on rescheduling the loans.

In Soweto, the huge black township near Johannesburg, officials dismissed hundreds of striking workers at Baragwanath Hospital when they refused to end a strike and return to work, said Hennie van Wyk, director of hospital services in Transvaal province.

Dr. van Wyk refused to say how many strikers were dismissed, only saying it was "less than 1,000."

The hospital, with a total staff of nearly 10,000 people, is the primary provider of medical care in Soweto.

In Cape Town, news reports said that Trevor Manuel, a senior member of the United Democratic Front, South Africa's biggest multiracial anti-apartheid organization, was served with a government order barring him from attending public gatherings for five years. Mr. Manuel is in detention without charge under security laws.

■ **Leutwiler's Criticism**

Editorial Sparks of The Washington Post reported earlier from Johannesburg.

Mr. Leutwiler has complained

that the South African government's repressive actions were "the very opposite of what I hoped for" when he accepted the job of trying to settle the country's foreign debt crisis.

He said in an interview on Swiss television that he believed South Africa had made "astonishing" progress in changing its racial policies over the past six years, but added, "I wonder how anyone can sell his policies worse than the South African government."

Mr. Leutwiler also called new restrictions on the media "the most stupid thing the government could have done."

The impact of those restrictions, which ban pictorial coverage of unrest and severely limit print coverage, were clearly felt Thursday when the police arrested 718 strikers at the Soweto hospital. A police officer declared, the conflict an "unrest situation" and ordered all reporters to leave the hospital grounds.

Print journalists had to cover the clash by telephone, while television networks, whose crews are automatically banned from unrest situations, said that without action shots they had abandoned attempts to cover the incident.

A Maverick Wins Bangkok Election

Army's Vocal Support for New Governor Raised Coup Fears

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — A political maverick with close ties to Thailand's military has been elected governor of Bangkok after a heated election campaign that revived coup fears in the Thai capital.

Chamlong Srimuang, who re-

signed from the army last month in order to run for office, won Thursday's election by almost 240,000 votes over Chana Rungrang of the Democratic Party, according to official results announced Friday.

The Democratic Party is part of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda's coalition government.

A vegetarian known for his austere life-style, Mr. Chamlong waged a populist campaign against traditional politicians. But Mr. Chamlong, who has taken a vow of sexual abstinence, said during the campaign that he would not impose his life-style on Bangkok, which has numerous nightclubs and massage parlors.

His nonparty candidacy drew unusual attention because he has been identified with the military's "Young Turks," some of whom have been involved in two unsuccessful coup attempts in the last four years.

Mr. Chamlong was also a mili-

tary academy classmate of Manooch Roopachorn, a cashiered army colonel who led the latest coup attempt Sept. 9 and was allowed to leave Thailand after his troops surrendered.

In a recent interview, Mr. Chamlong denied any connection with the failed coup, which left five persons dead and 59 wounded.

He described the source of his support as a "silent majority" of Bangkok residents who were tired of political parties and tactics such as vote buying.

The party's deputy leader, Harn Leamnond, himself a retired general, declared that "there is not a single party which is traitorous" and insisted that democracy depended on a strong party system.

The army might have forgotten the fact that democracy did not prosper here because some army officers staged coups to seize power once every two and a half years," Mr. Harn said.

General Arithit Kamlang-ek, the supreme military commander, carried on the attack, criticizing the parliament as useless and accusing legislators of quarreling among themselves.

He ordered soldiers to vote in

On Monday, the army radio network broadcast a strong attack on political parties generally, accusing them of corruption and insincerity.

The radio also accused one party of inviting Communist defectors into its ranks and selling itself to a foreign power that intended to subjugate Thailand.

It did not name the party or provide any evidence of its charges.

The Democratic Party, believing that it was the target of the attack, reacted sharply.

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He ordered soldiers to vote in

democracy and the armed forces" and that employs "dirty tricks."

The general did not name any party, but the Bangkok Post newspaper reported that military men were advised not to vote for the Democratic-Party candidate.

Members of parliament said the supreme commander's comments showed he did not understand the parliamentary system, and some of them expressed foreboding about another coup.

Chamlong Srimuang

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Addis Ababa Rejects U.S. Overtures, Official Says

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has tried hard to improve relations with Ethiopia, but the Marxist government of Mengistu Haile Mariam has rejected U.S. overtures, according to Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

Mr. Crocker disclosed the U.S. campaign in a speech Wednesday night to the Washington World Affairs Council. He said the United States hoped to improve relations so that Ethiopia could deal more effectively with its drought and famine.

Underlying the tensions have been the Mengistu government's attempts to spread Marxism through the Horn of Africa region, its collaboration with Libya and its dependence on Soviet and Cuban aid to pursue war against Somalia and to incite civil war in Sudan.

Ethiopia, an important African ally of the United States under Emperor Haile Selassie, turned to the Soviet Union 10 years ago when the United States refused to continue arms sales to the military government while it was at war with Somalia.

"We sought discreet, serious and substantive talks on the issues which divided us," Mr. Crocker said, "those which stood in the way of regular economic assistance to Ethiopia, issues of regional peace and security, issues affecting Ethiopia's security and bilateral political problems between our two countries."

Mr. Crocker said the Ethiopians delayed responding to the U.S. overtures for months and then said "they preferred to establish an agenda first." But, he added, after Washington "developed as complete an agenda as one could ask and offered it to the government, we received nothing but obfuscation."

Last summer, Mr. Crocker continued, after Congress threatened to retaliate against "Ethiopian government brutality and intransigence in obstructing relief efforts," the Mengistu government suddenly "started sending positive signals" including a promise that its foreign minister, Gosh Wolda, would reply to the year-old U.S. initiative during the United Nations 40th anniversary celebrations last month.

"It saddens me to say that when the foreign minister came, he had no mandate from his superiors to engage on any of these issues," Mr. Crocker said. "Fearful of a trade embargo, the government mounted a 'public relations' campaign about a desire for better relations. But the Ethiopian leadership, apparently fearful of its Soviet mentors, would not permit any real progress in this direction."

Reagan Lists Summit Aims

(Continued from Page 1)
from spilling over into violence," Mr. Reagan said. "I have hopes that we can lessen the distrust between us, reduce the levels of secrecy, and bring forth a more open world."

Mr. Reagan said that if young Russians could attend American schools and universities, they could learn first-hand about the spirit of freedom in the United States and would realize that Americans did not wish the Soviet people any harm.

If American youth could do likewise, the president said, they could talk about their interests, values and hopes for the future with their Soviet friends.

"Imagine if people in our nation could see the Bolshoi Ballet again, while Soviet citizens could see American plays and hear groups like the Beach Boys," Mr. Reagan said. "And how about Soviet children watching Sesame Street?"

Mr. Reagan urged bold new steps to open the way for Americans and Russians to participate in the building of peace.

"Why shouldn't I propose to Mr. Gorbachev at Geneva that we exchange many more of our citizens from fraternal religious, educational and cultural groups?" Mr. Reagan said. "Why not suggest the exchange of thousands of undergraduates each year, and even younger students who would live with their host family and attend schools or summer camps?"

Both Soviet and American people love sports, Mr. Reagan continued. "If we must compete, let it be on the playing fields and not on the battlefields," he said.

Turning to communications, Mr. Reagan said that since Soviet spokesmen were free to appear on American television, to be published and read in the American press, the Soviet people should have the same right to see, hear and read what Americans have to say.

He also urged joint space and medical research projects.

3 Dutch Air Bases Damaged

Reuters

THE HAGUE — Nuclear disarmament activists cut cables and damaged landing lights at three Dutch air bases during the night, the Defense Ministry said Friday.



Mud-covered survivors walk down a road in Colombia on Friday after the volcanic eruption.

Survivor Tells of His Escape From Wave of Volcanic Mud

(Continued from Page 1)

self preservation, that made me jump," he said. "I ran to a house for refuge and watched the truck being carried away, tumbling in the mud. I did not know what would happen to my family."

When the mud slowed him and eight others, pulled themselves across pieces of debris until they reached solid ground.

Mr. Martinez said he walked six miles to the nearby village of Guayabal, where an emergency aid station had been set up. There he was reunited with his family.

"It was a dark night but I lived to see the sunrise," he said from his bed in John F. Kennedy Hospital in Bogotá, where doctors and nurses called his survival astounding.

Other survivors described human ladders on the sturdiest trees, and waits of several hours in the trees for the first rescue helicopters.

"First we heard an incredible noise," said one. "When we left our houses the landslide was already upon us gone."

U.K. and Ireland Sign Accord Giving Dublin a Say in Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

Protestant Royal Ulster Constabulary was killed by a land mine. A key advantage of the British-Irish accord from the British standpoint is that it commits the authorities in Dublin to closer cooperation on a cross-border basis in incidents such as that.

Balanced against Dublin's security commitment is a British willingness to consider the possibility of mixed courts involving judges from the Irish Republic, as well as a possible bill of rights for Northern Ireland, to respond to the sense of vulnerability of Catholics, who make up nearly 40 percent of the province's population of about 1.6 million.

Both prime ministers underscored a feature of the agreement that is designed to lure recalcitrant unionists into some form of power-sharing with "constitutional nationalists" meaning those Catholics who reject violence as a means of achieving a united Ireland.

Under the accord, Dublin will have maximum scope for involvement in Northern Ireland's affairs so long as there is no agreement on power-sharing among the parties in a consultative role in the administration of the province, will prolong and will not diminish Ulster's agony."

On Friday morning, near the village of Crossmaglen in South Armagh, a member of the mainly

Peres Ends Cabinet Crisis, Accepts Sharon's Apology

(Continued from Page 1)

They said that any moves by Mr. Peres in the peace process that hint of significant concessions would be likely to trigger a new outburst by Mr. Sharon, leading to his dismissal and a walkout by the Likud bloc.

Predicting that the days of the coalition government are numbered, the absorption minister, Yaakov Tsuri, of the Labor Party, said, "After this, it will only be a time out."

The minister of economic planning, Gad Ya'acob, said he hoped that "lessons" had been studied by Mr. Sharon and other ministers. But he warned, "If such phenomenon will happen again in the foreseeable future, the prime minister will fire any minister who acts the way Mr. Sharon acted, without any negotiations or any effort to appease anybody."

Mr. Sharon, who flew to New York for a fund-raising tour after his confrontation with Mr. Peres, appeared to be the principal loser in the brief cabinet crisis.

But, although both sides vowed publicly to try to maintain the coalition government until Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir are scheduled to rotate positions next September, sources in both the Likud and Labor factions expressed fears that another attack by Mr. Sharon against Mr. Peres's foreign policy would bring down the government, which took office 14 months ago.

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Lahar: Volcano's Devastating Mud Slide

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The mud slides during the volcanic eruption in northern Colombia appear to be a classic example of what geologists call a lahar, a devastatingly fast and huge avalanche of mud.

Scientists said the slides probably were touched off when heat from the eruption of the Nevada del Ruiz volcano melted the mountain's covering of accumulated snow and ice.

Lahars have been known to race down mountainsides at speeds as high as 60 mph (about 100 kph), sweeping away everything in their paths.

In prehistoric times a lahar generated by Mount Rainier in Washington state reached the Puget Sound 65 miles away and covered an area of 125 square miles (320 square kilometers), burying the present-day sites of such towns as Kent, Puyallup, Auburn and Sumner under many feet of mud.

The mud slides are another example of a situation in which it was known or suspected that a catastrophe was imminent, but not known with sufficient precision to avoid loss of life. The 1980 eruption of

Mount St. Helens in Washington, the Mexican earthquakes in September and the volcano disaster in Colombia were results of the same process, the descent of the Pacific Ocean floor under the Americas.

Mount Ruiz, which is Spanish for "snow peak of Ruiz," is the northernmost active volcano in the chain that lies along the crest of the Andes from Chile to Colombia. The chain rises where a section of the Nazca Plate plunges under the continent.

In response to heat and pressure at a depth of about 60 miles, molten rock, or magma, pushes upward to form volcanoes.

The Mexican earthquake originated where another, smaller section of the ocean floor, known as the Cocos Plate, descends and ruptures under Mexico and Central America. Mount St. Helens stands where the Juan de Fuca Plate plunges under the Pacific Northwest, forming the Cascade Range of volcanoes from California to British Columbia.

In each case, scientists had evidence that a disaster might occur, but not enough was known to say when or in what manner.

"We understand the situation

better" with each such occurrence, said Dr. Richard P. Hoblitt of the U.S. Geological Survey's volcanic hazards prediction project. Nevertheless he added in a telephone interview from his base in Denver, "volcanology is still a young science."

Dr. Hoblitt and his colleagues fear that a new lahar will occur on Mount Rainier, overlooking Seattle. In prehistoric times the mountain repeatedly shed its covering of accumulated ice, snow and ash, sending huge mud slides down tributaries of the White River.

There is no current evidence that Mount Rainier is reawakening, he said, but a careful watch is being kept.

Since 1984, however, there were signs in Colombia that Nevada del Ruiz was coming to life and might be melting its accumulated crest of snow, ice and ash. A consortium had been formed by geologists in Ecuador, Costa Rica and the United States to aid Colombia in establishing "an integrated national rapid response to the potential of a catastrophic eruption," according to the Geological Survey's headquarters in Reston, Virginia.

Hazards maps were completed

several weeks ago, and a small network of seismic stations was set up on the Colombian volcano to monitor tremors that might precede an eruption.

According to Dr. Hoblitt, eruptions similar to the one in Colombia, with lahar flows and great loss of life, have occurred along the eastern rim of the Pacific several times in recorded history. One was the 1902 eruption of Santa María in Guatemala.

Another occurred when Cotopaxi, the volcano that towers 19,344 feet (about 6,000 meters) in Ecuador, erupted in 1877. Lava flowed over its icy crown, melting it and causing a slide. The last major eruption of Nevada del Ruiz was in 1959.

While no two such eruptions are identical, Dr. Hoblitt said, "they are variations on a common theme."

American Teaches in Tibet

BEIJING — An American linguist, Rod Morse, 62, has become the first foreign lecturer in Tibet in 20 years, China's official Xinhua news agency said Thursday.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Come to Colombia's Aid

Weep for Colombia. A country still grieving over the dozens who died in last week's siege at the Palace of Justice in Bogota must now dig for thousands of bodies buried in mud. For months there have been warning puffs from Nevado del Ruiz, the northwestern Andean volcano. But life continues as before in Armenia and three other towns lying below with a total population of 70,000. That was surely understandable; the volcano last erupted in 1595, and its periodic huffing over the years provoked not terror but shrugs.

Wednesday night, Nevado del Ruiz awoke. Heavy rains turned ash to mud. The flames in its cone could be seen from airliners trying to escape its smoke high over Bogota, 160 kilometers (100 miles) to the south. The outcome was summarized by a Red Cross worker: "Armenia doesn't exist anymore," he said of a city

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Tending Currency Rates

There is little dispute that the U.S. dollar is too high and other currencies are too low, and it is common to blame the system of free-floating exchange rates. But nobody agrees on what, if anything, might work better. A conference in Washington this week has helped put things into focus. Perfection may be out of reach, but ways exist to improve the system.

The conference dealt in monetary abstractions, but its roots were profoundly political. Currency values affect exports and imports and thus growth. Growth is how political leaders stay in office, and they are not good at regarding it for some larger common interest. The conference was convened by Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, and Representative Jack Kemp, Republican of New York. They come at the problem from different directions but they agree there is a problem. The Reagan administration did not agree until lately, but Treasury Secretary James Baker now shows a welcome new openness.

The clearest evidence of trouble is the immense U.S. trade deficit and the huge increase in foreign investment in America. With American goods now priced high and foreign goods low, imports have surged and exports lagged. This has cut economic growth at home, inflamed pressure for trade barriers and put America deeply in debt to foreigners. On the positive side, the boom in imports stimulates other countries' economies, and foreign investment helps finance the budget deficit.

It is widely assumed that this situation will not last. Countries cannot run large trade deficits indefinitely; one day, foreigners will decide that they do not want so many dollars.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Arms Stay on Sale to Debtors

Few belt-tightening proposals for debt-ridden countries call for reductions in military spending, yet heavy military spending is a major element in the economic distress of the developing world. Peruvian President Alan García Pérez caught the world's eye when he "capped" interest payments on his country's debt. A similar cap on the purchase of fighter planes ordered by Peru attracted less attention, illustrating one aspect of the current debt crisis that has been overlooked.

Arms imports expand external debt, increase budget deficits and divert resources from investment in farming, manufacturing or health care. Until debtors and creditors recognize the link between military spending and mounting external debt, lasting solutions to chronic debt will prove elusive. From 1972 to 1982, military spending by developing countries rose to more than \$165 billion, doubling in real terms. Meanwhile, the external debt of these nations soared from less than \$300 billion to over \$750 billion. High spenders on military goods — Sudan, Mauritania, Peru and Vietnam — have been among the first to become delinquent in servicing their debts.

Many countries now use more than 20 percent of export income just to pay interest on their debt. Some use over 50 percent. Large arms outlays have helped push the debt-service ratio of some Third World countries to the point where outright default has become likely. Egypt and Argentina are prime examples.

Because military spending diverts scarce resources from productive activities, economic growth is slowed. Cutting back on military spending in developing nations could do far more to enhance economic development than any other sacrifice now proposed. While a new jet fighter may provide the illusion of security to governments in an unstable world, it cannot quell the instability of poverty.

— Jodi Jacobson, writing in the United Nations publication Development Forum.

FROM OUR NOV. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: How Many New Old Masters?

1935: Conservatives Lead in Britain
NEW YORK — William M. Chase, the artist, fears that the new tariff law regarding the admission of paintings without duty will increase the number of spurious old masters in America. "There is an increasing demand for old paintings in America," he says. "The flood of counterfeit pictures [from Europe] is amazing. They are done so cleverly that even experts are not certain about their value. You would think that artists who could do such work would turn their talents into legitimate channels. Few of them get more than a starvation wage for their labor. A considerable portion of their work goes unchallenged. Corot turned out not more than five thousand canvases in his lifetime. I suppose there are fully fifty thousand supposed Corots now in existence."

— The Sacramento (California) Union.

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The Pravda. Please.

An open letter to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, publisher of Pravda, "Truth."

The world awaits. As you and President Reagan begin your Geneva talks about nuclear arms reduction and a host of issues dividing the superpowers.

This summit comes in a year of remembrances for us all. Earlier in 1985, we commemorated the end of the costliest war this world has ever known. The greatest pain in both of our pasts.

We recalled Auschwitz and Birkenau. Treblinka. Dachau. Six million Jews, millions of others dead.

We have not forgotten the Nazi onslaught unleashed upon your people. In Lenin- grad, Stalingrad, civilians, military. 20 million dead.

Our shared sense of suffering from Nazi madness only compounds our sadness about the status of Jews in the Soviet Union today.

During your recent visit to Paris you said, "Nowhere in the entire world do Jews

enjoy such extensive political and other rights as they do in the USSR."

Such a statement dims the light of hope flickering in Geneva this week. For anyone to distort the truth so brazenly about Soviet Jewry, makes any promise at the summit suspect.

The truth is stark. Soviet Jews have no rights. Their culture has been suppressed. Hebrew teachers and rabbis have been silenced. Synagogues shuttered up. Bibles and Talmuds have been confiscated in raids on apartments of Soviet Jews.

Jews asking to emigrate to Israel face the harshest treatment. Tens of thousands have been denied permission to go to their religious homeland. Refusals in violation of the Helsinki Final Act and many other international

obligations assumed by the Soviet government.

Refusniks are outcasts. Harassed. Persecuted. Jailed. We know this, Mr. Gorbachev, not from what we read in the press but because we were there. Because we spoke with Soviet Jews. Because we saw their condition with our own eyes in Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad.

Deprived of the right to cry out, they beseech the world, "Do not forsake us." These are humble, law abiding Soviet citizens. You know many of their names. Yet, Mr. Gorbachev, you say they have more freedom in Soviet Russia than in any other land in the world.

As you sit down with President Reagan, people around the world wonder, if you misrepresent the status of human beings in the USSR, how can we trust your word on the status of nuclear arms? Or on anything?



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ARTS / LEISURE

Renoir Museum: A Curator's Dream in the Making



Karole Armitage and Joseph Lemon in "The Watteau Duets".

Karole Armitage: 'Uncouth' Ballet

By Mark Hunter

PARIS — The New York choreographer Karole Armitage has developed a sizable following here since 1982, through performances of her works "GV 10," "Paradise," "The Last Gone Dance" and her warmly remembered (in local dance circles) duet with Michael Clark, "Drastic Classicism." But opening night for her latest piece, "The Watteau Duets," at the Théâtre de la Bastille left the sold-out crowd with a sense of dissatisfaction.

Armitage, a veteran of the companies of George Balanchine and Merce Cunningham, described her choreography as "an uncouth rhythmic and sculptural approach to what ballet has always been." She explained, "Ballet is even and lyrical, its intention is decorative. In my pieces the rhythm is truncated and syncopated; the shapes are angular and asymmetrical. There's a precariousness, a feeling of not knowing how the movements will be completed, or if they'll crack."

In "The Watteau Duets," the composer, David Linton, applied a frankly violent approach to the classical tradition Armitage sees herself as extending. His composition was constructed of electronically sampled and altered extracts of works by Beethoven and Mozart, on which a rock rhythm was imposed, overlaid with improvised live drumming. "Part of my joy in the piece was to take 'high' sources and bring them down to the most basic level," said Linton, a self-described outsider to the classical field.

Taken together, the music and dance — a variation on the *pas de deux* — suggested a desperate romance against the backdrop of a guerrilla war. As it turned out, the guerrillas won: At the end Linton and his partner, Conrad Kinnard, left their podium to stage a gladiator combat with amplified steel pipes, a development that did not noticeably amuse the audience, though it was plainly intended to do so.

As in Linton's solo concert at the same theater last fall, there was a strong element of punk humor in the "Duets." Armitage, not coincidentally, is an admirer of the now-disbanded Sex Pistols punk rock group. "It was incredible to see something that simple and powerful, that falling-off-the-edge incendiary," she said, recalling the Sex Pistols.

Russians Stage Jazz Fest in Leningrad

Agence France-Presse

MOSCOW — A festival of Soviet jazz, "Autumn 1985 Rhythms," is taking place in Leningrad, featuring bands from across the country, Tass reported here. The news agency quoted the festival organizer, Vladimir Fyodorov, as saying that all styles of jazz, from traditional to avant-garde, were represented at the festival. Official figures indicate there are 50 jazz groups in 23 Soviet cities.

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.

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- 3 - MICHEL DORIGNY: "Hercule terrassant l'Hydre de l'Herne." Black crayon. 21.5 x 19 cm. Carved gilt wooden frame.
- 4 - SIMON VOUET: "Etude de femme." Verso: study of a man. From the collection of the Marquis de Chemeneville. Black stone. Carved gilt wooden frame.
- 5 - JACQUES STELLA: "L'Automne." Indian ink wash on sanguine, etched for engraving. 23 x 31.2 cm. Carved gilt wooden frame.
- 6 - CLAUDE GILLOT: "Les Funérailles de Pan." Pen and Indian ink. Verso: light decorative sketch. 21.5 x 33 cm.
- 7 - JACQUES RIGAUD: "Personnages devant un château" (St. Cloud?). Pen and Indian ink wash. 19.8 x 41.5 cm.
- 8 - JACQUES RIGAUD: "Personnages devant une cascade" (St. Cloud?). Pen and Indian ink wash. 20 x 44 cm.
- 9 - JACQUES DE LAJOUDE: "Le Roi David devant un palais." Black crayon on blue paper. Signed on bottom left. Upper part arched. 37 x 26 cm.
- 10 - JEAN BAPTISTE OUDRY: "Etude d'oiseau." Black and white crayon on blue paper. 30.5 x 32.5 cm.
- 11 - JEAN BAPTISTE OUDRY: "Etude d'échassier." Black and white crayon on blue paper. 30.5 x 32.5 cm.
- 12 - PHILIPPE MERCIER: "Femme assise vue de face." Black stone, white chalk and sanguine. Bears seal of ROBINSON collection on bottom right. 31 x 24.5 cm.
- 13 - PHILIPPE MERCIER: "Femme assise accoudée." Black stone, white chalk and sanguine. Bears seal of ROBINSON collection on bottom left. 28 x 24.5 cm.
- 14 - EDMÉ BOUCHARDIN: "Etude d'un Jupiter." Sanguine. "BOUCHARDIN" marked on bottom right. Gilt wooden frame. 45 x 31.5 cm.
- 15 - LAURENT DE LA HYRE: "Trois moines interrompus après de la Vierge." Black stone. (Paper stains and tears). "LA HYRE IN" noted on bottom right. Carved gilt wooden frame.
- 16 - PIERRE SUBLÉVRAS: "Etude d'homme agenouillé." Black crayon on blue paper. Marked on bottom right with seal of LEMPÈREUR collection. 35 x 24 cm.
- 17 - GIOVANNI BATTISTA GAULLI, called DE BACCIO: "Adam et Eve chassés du Paradis." Pen and bistre wash. 20.5 x 28.5 cm. Carved gilt wooden frame.
- 18 - Attributed to LORENZO TIEPOLO: "Scène d'histoire ancienne." Brown pen and Indian ink wash. Carved gilt wooden frame. 25.5 x 41 cm.
- 19 - JACQUES LOUIS DAVID: "Etude de personnages." Recto and verso black crayon. 20.2 x 16 cm.
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PUBLIC GRAND

By Mavis Guirard

CAGNES-SUR-MER, France — Children still play under the olive trees in Renoir's garden, but not for long, perhaps.

"Cagnes must come to mean Renoir, as Giverny now means Monet," said Georges Dussaule, who wants to revive the house Pierron, Auguste Renoir's built here.

Dussaule, curator of the house and of Cagnes's two museums, has many plans. He has already put the ancient fortress of the Château-Musée on the cultural map with a painting festival that attracts 30,000 visitors a year. His next project is to refurbish Renoir's farmhouse and recapture the atmosphere of the days when Renoir and his friends lived there.

First comes security. The hillside property that Renoir bought to save thousand-year-old olive trees from builders must be enclosed. Sophisticated devices must be installed.

Then, Dussaule hopes, it will be possible to show six or seven major paintings of Renoir's Cagnes period. The Musée Chabrol in nearby Nice has three. "La Ferme des Collettes," acquired with government and municipal funds for 900,000 francs (about \$110,000), is at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts until Jan. 5 as part of this year's major Renoir exhibition.

Around the gardens, now a park, are scenes straight out of the landscapes Renoir painted there, framed by twisted olive trees. A child in a white bonnet plays with a ball, a visitor in a red blouse moves through the trees.

"We are lucky that Renoir never cared for a formal French garden," said Dussaule. "He wanted it as natural as possible, forbidding gardeners to weed the paths. He and his friends painted 'Les Collettes' from all angles. I just came across a sketch Boudin did."

Sunday painters, about three a year. The old farm could be turned into studios and a showroom. "The place needs to live again," Dussaule said.

The municipality of Cagnes and other well-wishers are supportive. "People keep stopping by to offer mementos or paintings done by Renoir's friends. They seem happy to have somewhere to bring them, and I am eager to have them," Dussaule said. "We will need all the help we can get."

Stricken with arthritis at the age of 54, Renoir was advised to go to the south of France in 1895. It may not have been the best prescription. "In winter the Mediterranean fogs roll in at night to make every bone ache," Dussaule said. "During the 10 winters Renoir spent in the house he had built in 1908, he must have suffered agonizing pain. Still, he was fortunate to take such joy in painting that it gave him a reason to live."

An immense canvas, "The Bathers," was rolled up on cylinders so that the invalid could reach it more

easily from his wheelchair. "I won't die until I finish it," Renoir said, feeling it summed up all he wanted to say.

Dussaule believes Renoir did his best paintings in this later period: "Influenced by the light, the sea, the vegetation, they are charming and sensuous. I admit that at times his paintings of children can be a bit cloying. But here he worked faster — maybe because of the pain. Here he used pure, fluid color, applied from a scrupulously clean palette, as he had been taught as a young porcelain painter in Liège."

Once the paintbrush had been wedged between the deformed knuckles and the bandaged palms.

"Cagnes must come to mean Renoir, as Giverny now means Monet"

Renoir would start daubing a small scene in a corner of the canvas "as a pianist would begin with scales." Later these "miniatures" were cut out and framed. Renoir added his signature, for, despite his fame, he was a thrifty workman not averse to earning a few extra francs for his family.

When his hands felt more supple, he would dash off a few garden scenes in a day, or linger to brush the vibrant, healthy flesh tones of the Cagnes postman's daughter or other villagers.

His wife, Aline Charigot — once the model for the plump country girl in "La Danse à la Campagne" and the voluptuous "Blond Bathing Girl" — done on a trip to Italy, busied about.

He never painted the two-story Italianate building. It was divided into many small cubicles, since there had to be rooms for the three boys, Pierre, Jean and Claude, for a cousin, Gabrielle Renard, who came to look after the youngest and stayed to sit for 300 paintings; and for friends who came to visit: the painter Albert André, the collector Maurice Cagnat, or dealers like Paul Durand-Ruel and Ambroise Vollard. Photos show them dining on bent-wood chairs around the dining table.

As Renoir became emaciated, his wife grew immense, a regular earth goddess. She loved food and was a lavish provider. The stepped terraces were planted with citrus trees, grapes for wine, vegetables. The pink and red roses Renoir loved to paint clambered all over; a small Matisse landscape shows them invading the base of the Victorious Venus on the terrace.

In this lush atmosphere, Vollard suggested that Renoir try sculpture. Although he first "sent him to the devil," the painter tried a bust, then a medallion of Claude, which is set into the dining-room fireplace.

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He never painted the two-story



Renoir in his studio in 1914.

mountains, with the medieval silhouette of hilltop Cagnes in the center, and now the high-rise buildings, some hideous, some handsome, like the pyramids along the Baie des Anges.

"We can recapture the foreground: stilted planting must be eliminated, other plants brought back," Dussaule said. "To see the five bitter-sweet orange trees on the terrace again, lots of flowers and some vegetable beds. The paving must be ripped up and the rosy earth paths restored. The olive trees had to be severely cut back because

of the freeze but their crowns will grow back all the better."

Outside, an eavesdropping gardener shrugged tolerantly: "Around the village, they say the way Maître Renoir liked this garden was in spring when wild flowers burst out under the olive trees."

"La Maison de Renoir, Cagnes-sur-Mer, will reopen Monday. It is open every day except Tuesday from 2 to 5 P.M."

Mavis Guirard is a journalist based in Switzerland who specializes in cultural affairs.

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GMAT	7188	48	48	48	+1%	48
IBM	2162	100	100	100	+1%	100
ComEd	1947	268	268	268	+1%	268
Texaco	1420	225	225	225	+1%	225
AT&T	1420	16	16	16	+1%	16
PNRPh	1384	122	122	122	+1%	122
Chrysler	1272	127	127	127	+1%	127
Reynolds	1245	26	26	26	+1%	26

Dow Jones Averages						
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per	Close
Indus. 1426	1426	1424	1424	1424	-12	1424
Trans. 1111	1108	1106	1106	1106	-12	1106
Comp. 3612	3612	3612	3612	3612	+1	3612
Adv. 723	723	721	721	721	+1	721
Utilities 2612	2612	2612	2612	2612	+1	2612

NYSE Index						
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per	Close	
Composite 114.97	114.23	114.23	-0.25	-0.2%	114.23	
Industrials 110.52	109.43	109.43	-0.25	-0.2%	109.43	
Trans. 110.52	109.43	109.43	-0.25	-0.2%	109.43	
Utilities 112.09	111.22	111.22	-0.25	-0.2%	111.22	

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 130,940,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 124,230,000
Prev. consolidated close 149,022,560

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries						
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Per	Close	Chg.	Per
Advanced 227	226	226	+1	226	+1	+0.4%
Entom. 227	226	226	+1	226	+1	+0.4%
Unicom 227	226	226	+1	226	+1	+0.4%
Tel. 227	226	226	+1	226	+1	+0.4%
Volume up 4,185,300	2,581,300	11	+1	2,581,300	11	+1
Volume down 11	12	-1	-8%	12	-1	-8%

NASDAQ Index						
Close	Chg.	Per	Close	Chg.	Per	Close
Composite 261.12	+0.42	+0.2%	261.12	+0.42	+0.2%	261.12
Finance 261.53	+0.43	+0.2%	261.53	+0.43	+0.2%	261.53
Utilities 221.91	+0.37	+0.2%	221.91	+0.37	+0.2%	221.91
Banks 222.54	+0.38	+0.2%	222.54	+0.38	+0.2%	222.54
Trans. 223.78	+0.39	+0.2%	223.78	+0.39	+0.2%	223.78

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per	Close
DomeP	205	205	205	+1	+0.5%	205
Astrof	205	205	205	+1	+0.5%	205
DotelP	142	142	142	+1	+0.7%	142
Tel. 139	139	139	139	+1	+0.7%	139
Horizon	202	202	202	+1	+0.5%	202
NIPON	187	187	187	+1	+0.5%	187
ICL 175	508	508	508	+1	+0.2%	508
NWDP	142	142	142	+1	+0.7%	142
Orbital	142	142	142	+1	+0.7%	142

NYSE Diaries						
Close	Prev.					
Advanced 723	723					
Declined 845	845					
Unicom 471	471					
Total 2040	2055					
New Highs 120	111					
New Lows 111	111					
Volume up 52,428,000	54,423,500					
Volume down 11	11					

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.						
Buy	Sell	Chg.	Per	Buy	Sell	Chg.
Nov. 14	1,000	1,000	+1	1,000	1,000	+1
Nov. 15	1,000	1,000	+1	1,000	1,000	+1
Nov. 16	1,000	1,000	+1	1,000	1,000	+1
Nov. 8	1,000	1,000	+1	1,000	1,000	+1

*Included in the odd-lot figures.

AMEX Diaries						
Close	Prev.					
Advanced 227	226					
Entom. 227	226					
Unicom 227	226					
Tel. 227	226					
Volume up 4,185,300	2,581,300					
Volume down 11	12					

Standard & Poor's Index						
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per	Prev. vol.	4 P.M. volume
Industrials 227.77	219.89	219.89	-0.25	-1%	130,940,000	9,700,000
Utilities 227.82	227.82	227.82	-0.01	-0.1%	204,230,000	9,700,000
Finance 224.04	223.77	223.77	-0.27	-1%	204,230,000	9,700,000
Composite 199.48	197.99	197.99	-0.50	-0.3%	204,230,000	9,700,000

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Turner Discussing Sale Of CNN to Gannett Co.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

NEW YORK — Turner Broadcasting System disclosed Friday that it is discussing the sale of its Cable News Network to Gannett Co., the big U.S. media concern.

Gannett officials were not immediately available for comment.

Turner had previously disclosed that it was negotiating a possible

Beecham Talks To Pantry Pride

Reuters

LONDON — Beecham Group PLC said Friday that it is holding talks with Pantry Pride Inc. over the possible acquisition of the North Clift Thayer medicine and health product business of Pantry Pride's recently acquired subsidiary, Revlon Inc.

Beecham gave no financial details, but industry sources estimated that North Clift Thayer's value at about \$400 million. Before Revlon yielded to the Pantry Pride takeover bid, it had agreed to sell North Clift Thayer and other divisions to a New York investment house making a competing bid.

Beecham said it would make another statement after discussions ended. Rumors of the talks circulated London markets Friday, driving up 10 pence from Thursday's close of 273 pence (about \$4).

(Reuters, UP)

Time Seeks Trims, Takeover Defenses

By David A. Vise

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The president of Time Inc., J. Richard Munro, sent a two-page memo last month to all 20,000 employees. His message was simple: Trim the fat.

Mr. Munro wants to eliminate \$75 million from the corporation's operating costs by the end of next year — a deep cut that Time says signals a abiding change in the corporation's attitude toward costs.

A similar situation existed earlier this year at CBS Inc., which had to defend itself against a hostile takeover bid from Ted Turner, who operates Cable News Network.

"Anybody who is in that situation has got to be concerned," Mr. Munro said. But he added, "I think there is a real danger of getting preoccupied with it."

Mr. Munro says his attention these days is focused on cutting expenses, as witness his Oct. 11 memo. He says his goal is to alter Time's corporate culture by changing the way employees think about spending money.

"I've been here for 20 years, and I've watched the fat build around the belly," said the Time president, who is also chief executive officer. "It's time we started jogging."

"Dong down in our souls, we at Time Inc. know that costs have never been on the forefront of anybody's minds in this company," he said. "We have a reputation for being a little bit of a spendthrift."

Since the company was founded in 1922 to publish Time magazine, Time Inc. has become one of the most powerful corporations in the United States, with operations in magazine publishing, cable television and book publishing. It is the world's largest magazine publisher, with such titles as Time, Sports Illustrated, People, Fortune and Money. Its magazines capture about 22 percent of U.S. magazine advertising dollars, more than 2½ times its closest competitor, Hearst Corp., according to Philip G. Howlett, Time vice president.

Time's profitable American

Fujitsu Planning New Computer for 1987 Shipment

Reuters

TOKYO — Fujitsu Ltd. said Friday that it will begin shipments in 1987 of a new series of powerful, large-scale, general-purpose computers, including a model the company called faster than others of its type.

The new Focom M-780 series is to include six models with one to four central-processing units. The series' top model Focom M-780/40 will be able to process information twice as fast as International Business Machines Corp.'s mainframe model, Sierra 400, a Fujitsu spokesman said.

IBM introduced the Sierra series last February, and NEC Corp. and Hitachi Ltd. already have announced models that they say have faster operating speeds, computer industry analysts noted.

Fujitsu said it will begin marketing the series between March and September 1987 at monthly rental prices from 44 million yen (\$215,000) to 181 million yen, depending on the model.

"Fujitsu wanted to bring out the Focom series now to convince its user base that they still have a good product and still mean to do business," said Karen Mavick, an industry analyst with Jardine Fleming (Securities) Ltd. in Tokyo.

(Reuters, UP)

Trade Plagues Reagan Party

(Continued from Page 11)

annual economic summit, and that is useful mainly for personal relations and symbolism," he said. "The summit's principal purpose is to reproduce the previous year's communiqué with the date changed."

In the absence of solid agreement within the Reagan administration or among other members of the Group of Five on the nature of a new monetary-cum-political system, the Baker-Darnam approach adds up to an evolutionary process for reaching a new and more stable monetary system. "I hope we don't require a crisis to get there," he said. He urged "incremental change, not something 'excessive' ambitions."

"If we try to move it too fast," he said, "it won't work."

But coping with the trade deficit and staving off the political threat of protectionism will require that action not be too slow, either.

Canadian Inflation Rate Rises to 4.2% in October

The Associated Press

OTTAWA — Canada's annual rate of inflation edged up in October to 4.2 percent from 4.1 percent in September, the government said Friday. It was the third consecutive month that the inflation rate, based on the change in consumer prices over the previous 12 months, has increased.

Figures released by the government indicated that housing, transportation, recreation, clothing, tobacco, alcohol and health and beauty products all increased in price last month. There was a drop in the overall cost of food, mainly as a result of lower prices for fresh fruit.

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Negotiating the Shipping Slump

By Dinah Lee

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — It is one of the frontiers of Hong Kong, the world's second-largest container port after New York and home for 200 vessels, or almost 10 percent of the world's total tonnage, that its three top shipowning families are of natives of Hong Kong. They're post-1949 *arrivistes* from Jingbo, a Chinese port city in Zhejiang province near Shanghai.

The C.Y. Tungs are Ningbo, the Y.K. Faos are Ningbo, and we Faos are Ningbo, said Frank Chao, president of Wah Kwong Shipping & Investment Co. (Hong Kong), a competitor to the Tung family's Overseas Orient Holdings, and the Fao family's Worldwide Shipping Group. Wah Kwong is one of the studious of the shipowning empires that has appeared in the British colony in the three decades since the Communist victory on the Chinese mainland.

While his competitor, Sir Y.K. Fao, chairman of the Worldwide Group, hobnobs with prime ministers, presidents and other international notables, the Chao's manage their own fleet of 56 vessels free of international publicity or pomp. Most of the fleet, totaling nearly one million deadweight tons, is registered in Liberia.

At 51, Frank Chao acts as Hong Kong's ambassador-at-large for the Far East for the Republic of Liberia, promoting Liberia's role in the shipping world in the course of his work. Nevertheless, shipping magnates rather than diplomatic insignia litter his office.

Mr. Chao boasts a strong training in the nuts-and-bolts of ships that began in Britain in 1952 at Sunderland Technical College in Britain, moved to the University of Durham from 1954 to 1957 and continues with his close involvement in the University of Hong Kong and Hong Kong Polytechnic's engineering departments. He prides himself on being "probably more technically qualified than any

other shipowner in Hong Kong."

A mint-fresh exercise bicycle, a gift years ago from his wife, stands mused near his office window overlooking Hong Kong's dramatic harbor. Mr. Chao seems to get exercise simply dashingly from one of the world's total tonnage, that its three top shipowning families are of natives of Hong Kong. They're post-1949 *arrivistes* from Jingbo, a Chinese port city in Zhejiang province near Shanghai.

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Many of Mr. Chao's critics in Asia's shipping circles, in fact, consider him a bit of a gambler off the track.

In the face of the international shipping slump, some rival regional shipowners have collapsed, such as the Japanese company Sanko Steamship Co. or Hong Kong-based Wheelock Maritime International Ltd.

The Tung family's Overseas Orient Holdings now is undergoing its second emergency financial restructuring three years, this one involving 70 major creditors. Other competitors, such as Jardine Matheson Holdings, are divesting some of their ships and directing more of their attention to property or trading.

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"People like me, who have everything in life, needn't take unnecessary risks," he said. "I am absolutely no gambler."

Mr. Chao has consistently remained an optimist among the doomsayers. In the summer of 1983, he said that the world tanker market had bottomed out and that

During the course of the interview, the elder Chao passes



Frank Chao in his office.

it would climb out of its deep depression by late this year. The timing of this prediction does not date him.

"I think one of the reasons recovery has not happened so fast is because in late 1984, there was some optimism and a lot of ships came out of lay-up, fewer vessels were being scrapped and a lot of people even ordered ships," he said. "Anticipation slowed the recovery but a recovery is definitely coming. Even the Japanese Maritime Research Association says the tanker market will be much better next year than this year."

Bankers are "too nervous," he said, arguing that bankers' pressure for repayment of outstanding loans were largely to blame for Overseas Orient Holdings' current restructuring. "These debts will be met, and OOH will survive," Mr. Chao predicted. "Their ships are running smoothly and their assets are greater than their liabilities."

The son of a mainland refugee, Chao Tsong-Yea, who arrived in 1949 with half a ship. Frank Chao works with his brothers, George and Cecil, and leaves open the possibility that his two sons, now studying in Britain, may join the family business "once they have established their own careers and contacts."

During the course of the interview, the elder Chao passes

through the large office, a dignified silent figure. "Although he tells everybody I'm in charge, he's very much the big boss," Frank Chao said.

For a family that arrived as refugees and built a fortune on the uncertain shores of Hong Kong, the question of 1997, when sovereignty over the British colony reverts to Beijing, is naturally a sensitive one.

Mr. Chao is closely involved with the introduction of an internationally acceptable autonomous shipping register for Hong Kong well before 1997. As a British colony, Hong Kong operates a shipping register that is effectively an extension of the British registry. As chairman of committee in charge of the technical aspects of the change, Mr. Chao's aim is to have the new register in operation by 1990.

On the personal side, Mr. Chao holds British dependent territory citizenship, a form of British nationality that will expire in 1997.

"I think the British would like to see some of the Hong Kong business become British," he said. "But unfortunately, to be fair, they cannot distinguish the entrepreneurs from the ordinary people on the street. Anyway, for a person with good business know-how, technical knowledge, and some small amount of money, you can survive anywhere in the world."

CURRENCY MARKETS

By David Rees

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar ended higher Friday in Europe and the United States, buoyed on all markets by the U.S. Treasury's announcement late Thursday that it would sell \$61 billion in securities during the next two weeks.

U.S. economic indicators released Friday, including a 0.9-percent rise in October producer prices and flat industrial output for the month, had little impact on markets, which were dominated almost exclusively by rate considerations, dealers said.

The dollar advanced on the prospect of interest rates moving higher because of the huge supply coming to market, a New York dealer said.

The federal funds rate moved to 9 percent early Friday morning.

THE EUROMARKETS

U.S. Borrowing Calendar Depresses Prices

By David Rees

Reuters

LONDON — Eurobonds ended the day and week lower Friday, as a heavy calendar of new domestic borrowings by the U.S. Treasury depressed prices and helped lead at least two borrowers to delay launching new issues that had been due Friday, dealers said.

In fact, no new issues came Friday, as fixed-rate dollar-denominated bonds fell as much as ½ point and floating-rate notes eased 3 to 4 basis points.

Dealers said that the market was pressured by news of a heavy U.S. Treasury calendar during the next two weeks, following the temporary increase in the U.S. debt ceiling.

"With that kind of calendar, it is obviously not the time to be talking

about launching a new Eurobond," said a dealer.

Syndicate managers, meanwhile, said the \$350-million foreign-targeted part of the U.S. Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.'s \$1-billion offering of collateralized mortgage obligations, or CMOS, has been delayed.

They said the issue had been due for Friday, but with U.S. credit markets continuing the declines sparked by Thursday's U.S. Treasury calendar announcement, formal launch has been put off until at least next week.

The issue would be the first foreign-targeted offering of CMOS.

Syndicate managers said at least one floating-rate note issue that had been due Friday afternoon was also postponed.

As attention through the week focused on the U.S. debt ceiling,

The British pound slipped to \$1.4210 from \$1.4295.

In earlier trading in Europe, the U.S. currency closed in London at 1.6220 DM, up from 2.6190 there on Thursday, and at 204.20 yen, up from 203.70 on Thursday.

The British pound ended at \$1.4225, down from \$1.4275 Thursday and little changed from \$1.4170 a week earlier. But it rose slightly against continental currencies, closing at 3.7293 DM versus 3.7240 on Thursday.

In other European markets Friday, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.6157 DM, up from 2.6122 at Thursday's fixing, at 7.9700 French francs in Paris, up from 2.6105 on Thursday, to 204.04 yen from 202.65; to 7.9890 French francs from 7.9600, and to 2.1460 Swiss francs from 2.1410.

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"People like me, who have everything in life, needn't take unnecessary risks," he said. "I am absolutely no gambler."

Mr. Chao has consistently remained an optimist among the doomsayers. In the summer of 1983, he said that the world tanker market had bottomed out and that

During the course of the interview, the elder Chao passes

through the large office, a dignified silent figure. "Although he tells everybody I'm in charge, he's very much the big boss," Frank Chao said.

For a family that arrived as refugees and built a fortune on the uncertain shores of Hong Kong, the question of 1997, when sovereignty over the British colony reverts to Beijing, is naturally a sensitive one.

Mr. Chao is closely involved with the introduction of an internationally acceptable autonomous shipping register for Hong Kong well before 1997. As a British colony, Hong Kong operates a shipping register that is effectively an extension of the British registry. As chairman of committee in charge of the technical aspects of the change, Mr. Chao's aim is to have the new register in operation by 1990.

On the personal side, Mr. Chao holds British dependent territory citizenship, a form of British nationality that will expire in 1997.

"I think the British would like to see some of the Hong Kong business become British," he said. "But unfortunately, to be fair, they cannot distinguish the entrepreneurs from the ordinary people on the street. Anyway, for a person with good business know-how, technical knowledge, and some small amount of money, you can survive anywhere in the world."

about launching a new Eurobond," said a dealer.

Syndicate managers, meanwhile, said the \$350-million foreign-targeted part of the U.S. Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.'s \$1-billion offering of collateralized mortgage obligations, or CMOS, has been delayed.

They said the issue had been due for Friday, but with U.S. credit markets continuing the declines sparked by Thursday's U.S. Treasury calendar announcement, formal launch has been put off until at least next week.

The issue would be the first foreign-targeted offering of CMOS.

Syndicate managers said at least one floating-rate note issue that had been due Friday afternoon was also postponed.

As attention through the week focused on the U.S. debt ceiling,

trading was nervous and new-issue activity was modest, with just \$550 million of dollar straight and \$285 million of floating-rate notes launched.

After the declines of Thursday and Friday, dollar straight and floating-rate notes ended the week slightly lower.

Dealers said neither the report of an encouragingly modest \$200-million rise in the M-1 measure of the U.S. money supply, nor news that U.S. October industrial production was unchanged, after having fallen 0.1 percent in September, were enough to overcome supply pressures.

They said that earlier buying by investors, looking to take advantage of more favorable yields in the Euromarket, dried up in response to Friday's declines.

The son of a mainland refugee, Chao Tsong-Yea, who arrived in 1949 with half a ship. Frank Chao works with his brothers, George and Cecil, and leaves open the possibility that his two sons, now studying in Britain, may join the family business "once they have established their own careers and contacts."

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SPORTS

Seahawks and Patriots Head Down Memory Lane

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — How about this for irony: In the third game of the 1984 National Football League season, the New England Patriots were losing to the Seattle Seahawks, 23-0, in the second quarter when Tony Eason replaced Steve Grogan at quarterback. Eason ran for one touchdown and passed for two others, leading the Patriots to the greatest comeback in their history, a 36-23 victory that established Eason as the starter and moved Grogan to the sideline for the rest of the year.

Now, 24 regular-season games later, both the Patriots (7-3) and the Seahawks (6-4) are driving for divisional titles in the American Conference, and guess who the Patriots expect to start at quarterback when they engage the Seahawks Sunday in Seattle? It's not Eason.

"That was just one of those things that you can't necessarily explain because if you did it would linger in the back of your mind and affect your performance," said John Harris, the Seahawks' free safety, recalling that last season's game. "I wouldn't think a lot of guys have been thinking this week about what happened in that game, that if we go up on them it would happen again. I don't think that's on anybody's mind."

History bears him out, in that Seattle won 10 games after its experience in New England to finish at 12-4. For this meeting, the circumstances are somewhat different and, because it comes much later in the season, far more critical for both teams. The Patriots are tied with the New York Jets for the lead in the East; the Seahawks are tied with the Los Angeles Raiders, a game behind Denver in the West.

No player deserves more credit for New England's position in the standings than Grogan, who replaced Eason in this year's sixth game and began the Patriots on their current five-game winning streak. He has completed 67 of 125 passes (53 per cent) for 1,068 yards and five touchdowns; just five of his passes have been intercepted.

That's enough to worry the Seahawks, whose defense this season has not been especially outstanding.

"If you know Grogan's history, you know he's a very good quarterback," Harris said. "Plus, now they have speed everywhere, with Irving Fryar playing well, and Craig James is a much improved runner from last year. The

whole team looks like it's playing with much more confidence." (Las Vegas oddsmakers favor the Seahawks by 3½ points.)

BUFFALO BILLS (2-8) at Cleveland Browns (4-6) — The Browns have lost their last four, each by a touchdown or less. The Bills beat Houston last week, but that doesn't prove much. The offensive line made enough mis-

NFL PREVIEW

takes that quarterback Bruce Mathison, in his first start, was sacked eight times, and two key Buffalo players, running back Greg Bell and guard Jim Richter, were slightly hurt. Cleveland has a better defense, and Bernie Kosar should have enough experience to get his first victory as a starter. (Browns by 8.)

CINCINNATI BENGALS (5-5) at Los Angeles Raiders (6-4) — This is an important game for both, and that should make it a Raider victory. Offensively, they are similar — both threw deep — but the Raiders have the better defense. (Raider by 6.)

Miami Dolphins (6-4) at Indianapolis Colts (3-7) — The Colts have not beaten the Dolphins since early in the 1980 season, a streak that includes a 30-13 victory by the Dolphins in the second week of 1985. Don't expect a change. Indianapolis had problems on both sides of the ball in its last two games, giving up 13 sacks and allowing 71 points. Miami needs every victory it can get these days. (Dolphins by 7.)

Pittsburgh Steelers (5-5) at Houston Oilers (4-6) — In beating three mediocre teams in the last four weeks, the Steelers have shown an ability to do enough to win. Just when it appeared the Oilers were making a move, they were shut out by Buffalo, 20-0. (Steelers by 3.)

San Diego Chargers (5-5) at Denver Broncos (7-3) — The Chargers stunned the Broncos two weeks ago, 30-10, and with another victory they can climb into playoff contention. It all depends on how Denver's defense handles quarterback Dan Fouts and his myriad of receivers. Last Monday night, that defense played remarkably well in a 17-16 victory over San Francisco, clamping down hard when the 49ers moved inside the 10-yard line. (Broncos by 4½.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

New York Giants (7-3) at Washington Redskins (5-5) — The Giants beat the Redskins 17-13, four games ago, and it's safe to assume they can win again. Washington has not beaten a team that now has a winning record. With tackle Joe Jacoby injured, its line is not doing its job. The Redskins' justice, and team with strong defensive lines (like the Giants') have had no trouble controlling John Riggins, George Rogers or any other Redskins runner. (Redskins by 1.)

Chicago Bears (10-0) at Dallas Cowboys (7-3) — Jim McMillan has a bruised shoulder, and if he can't play or can play only with restricted use of his throwing arm, Chicago is in danger of losing its first game. Dallas is among the few teams that can handle an outstanding running game. While both Walter Payton and Matt Suhey ran for more than 100 yards last Sunday against Detroit, the Cowboys have had opposing teams to under 100 yards six times this season. The Cowboys need a victory more than the Bears because they are tied with the Giants at the top of the division. (Even.)

Los Angeles Rams (8-2) at Atlanta Falcons (1-9) — With or without Dieter Brock at quarterback (and although they have lost two of their last three games), the Rams will

probably beat Atlanta for a second time this season. As if they don't have enough problems, the Falcons will play without right tackle Brett Miller, who severely sprained an ankle in Sunday's overtime loss to Philadelphia. (Rams by 6.)

Minnesota Vikings (5-5) at Detroit Lions (5-5) — Here are two teams about as exciting as their records. Both have been up and down all season, winning and losing in all sorts of ways. The Vikings won their previous meeting, 16-13, on a field goal with one minute left. (Lions by 3.)

New Orleans Saints (3-7) vs. Green Bay Packers (4-6) at Milwaukee — In a tacit way, Coach Tom Phillips gave his win-one-for-the-Summer speech earlier this week, saying that if the Saints didn't pick up five victories, he should be replaced. Well, they better plan on finishing with a five-game winning streak, because the Packers aren't likely to lose. Green Bay has shown itself the more resourceful of the two clubs, and Phillips has named Bobby Hebert, the former United States Football League quarterback, to make his first NFL start. (Packers by 7.)

St. Louis Cardinals (4-6) at Philadelphia Eagles (5-5) — The Cardinals were so pumped up over beating Dallas two weeks ago that they then went out and lost to Tampa Bay, 16-0. The Eagles, on the other hand, won so roously Sunday over Atlanta — on a 99-yard pass play in overtime — that they're thinking about the playoffs. That's a lot of emotion, and with victories in four of their last five games (compared to the Cardinals' recent 1-5 record), the Eagles stand a better chance to win. (Cards by 1½.)

INTERCONFERENCE

Kansas City Chiefs (3-7) at San Francisco 49ers (5-5) — Minus the snowball thrown at the 49ers as they attempted a field goal Monday night, San Francisco might have beaten Denver. The 49ers have slipped this season, but not so much that they can't handle the Chiefs, who have lost their last six games (by 13.)

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (1-9) at New York Jets (3-7) — If the injury-riddled Jets go into this game with a limited number of defensive backs, it's possible the Buccaneers could steal a victory. Tampa Bay, which beat the Jets last season, 41-21, has a fine offense, with Steve Deberg throwing to two gifted receivers, Jimmie Giles and Kevin House, and James Wilder is one of the best all-purpose backs in the league. (Jets by 9.)

At Oxford, They're Still Getting Serious Just for Fun

By Bill Shirley

Los Angeles Times Service

OXFORD, England — The 35 colleges that make up Oxford University are spread so far around this old town you need a taxi and a couple of days to see them all — if you can find them. Professors who have taught here for years have been known to get lost trying to find an unfamiliar one.

Natives can easily identify Christ Church, the most famous of the colleges, but when a reporter recently sought directions to the Athletic Union he got no help until a young woman pointed to a lane that led from Ifley Road to a lane somewhere," she said.

She was right. The headquarters for all of sports at one of the world's most important universities are two small offices in a gym that wouldn't hold the athletic department of a major U.S. college.

But what Oxford sports lack in amenities, they make up for in longevity and tradition. For instance, the first rowing races were held in 1815, when the university was about 650 years old.

Scholarship doubtless has priority at Oxford. Students control their sports, the best athletes don't always get into school; no such things as athletic scholarships, and only a few coaches get expenses.

The way sports are run at Oxford makes the Ivy League look like the National Football League.

"The rewards are very small here," said Most coaches work for nothing. We're very amateurish compared to the United States."

Oxford and Cambridge seem of

the top five percent of the nation's top scholars, leaving little room for ordinary jocks.

"It is terribly hard for even the best athletes to get in here," said Jim Rafton, secretary of Oxford's sports committee (he is also the rowing consultant and correspondent for The Times of London). "If Carl Lewis came here with his four Olympic gold medals, he probably couldn't get in."

London's press virtually ignore sports at Oxford and Cambridge.

"The boat race is the only event that means anything," said Adrian Brown, deputy sports editor of The Daily Mirror. The boat race, a visiting reporter was supposed to know, is the one every spring between Oxford and Cambridge.

Rafton seemed amused about Oxford's scant attention in the sports pages. "Sports are quite civilized here; we're probably quite different from you Americans," he said.

Kings, princes, earls, lords and prime ministers and their sons have been playing games at Oxford for 150 years. Teams have also featured such Rhodes Scholars as Supreme Court Justice Byron White, U.S. Senator Bill Bradley, Army General Pete Dawkins and Los Angeles lawyer Pat Haden.

On an otherwise undistinguished track visible through a window behind Rafton's desk, Roger Bannister became the first human to run a mile in under four minutes. The date was May 6, 1954. Sir Roger Bannister will soon become head of Oxford's Pembroke college.

Hollywood, at least twice, has made films about sports at Oxford, first Robert Taylor in "A Yank at

Oxford" and, more recently, the dreadful "Oxford Blue," a story about an obnoxious U.S. oarsman.

Sports at Oxford are divided into "full blue," the major games, and "blue," the minor ones. Among the majors are soccer, track

'Sports are quite civilized here; we're quite different from you Americans. If Carl Lewis came here with his four Olympic gold medals, he probably couldn't get in . . .'

Still, 'Sometimes athletes break down and cry when they lose.'

It's the glare of television, I think.'

and field, basketball, boxing, golf, hockey, tennis, rowing, rugby, swimming and yachting.

Rowing is the sport. The boat race from Putney to Mortlake on the Thames River, a distance of 4 miles 374 yards (6.77 kilometers), is

televised by the BBC and attracts about 12 million viewers. London bookmakers give odds on the race.

Nothing in U.S. college sports compares with rowing at Oxford.

Oarsmen are members of the Boat Club, and its president chooses his own coaches. "If he's sensible and has a good crew," Rafton said, "he'll keep the same coaches."

Neither university has dominated the big race over the years. "It's an intense rivalry, but it comes and goes," Rafton said. An American stroked the Oxford crew last season. Oxford will row against UCLA in Los Angeles next April.

Sports here may be more civilized than at U.S. colleges, but Oxford's rivalries can be intense. "The winning-is-everything philosophy does exist when Oxford plays Cambridge," Rafton said. "Sometimes athletes break down and cry when they lose. It's the glare of television, I think. I've seen athletes who would never speak to each other again after a race."

Cricket and rugby are almost as popular here, mainly because of Bill Bradley. It is hard to tell how well cricket draws because matches run from 11 A.M. until 8 P.M., and students drift in and out. Games can, in fact, last two days.

Remarkably, Oxford has no budget for sports. It underwrites only

the cost of the facilities. Each of the 12,671 students — 4,630 of them women — pays \$3.50 per to a central athletic fund.

The major sports are financially independent thanks to commercial sponsors. A bank sponsors the rugby team, the soccer team gets a grant from the professional league, and a bookmaker, Ladbrokes, sponsors the rowing team.

Politicians at Oxford join the Union and actors hope to get into the Drama Society; athletes, if they are lucky, join the Vincent's Club. Founded in 1863, the club once admitted only Oxford's finest 100 athletes, all males, through "elitism and careful selections."

The old Blues still gather to drink and talk in their small quarters of High Street, Oxford's main thoroughfare. Photographs of athletic kings and prime ministers are on the walls. It's a rugby ball autographed, "with thanks," by Pete Dawkins.

But there is less exclusivity today. Membership, still all-male, has risen to 250, possibly because of less elitism and fewer careful selections; men and women are allowed in the clubhouse in the evening.

Opinion on the Blues is divided, Rafton said. "Sports to some students don't matter at all. They say the Blues are out of date. To others, however, the Blues mean one hell of a lot."

Oxford's approach to sports never will sell well in the United States. Alumni would never go for it. On the other hand, the idea of scholarship's priority over games might just catch on some day.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Bruins and Capitals Swap Goaltenders

BOSTON (AP) — The Boston Bruins traded Pete Peeters, who won the 1983 Vezina Trophy as the National Hockey League's top goaltender, to the Washington Capitals for goalie Pat Riggan. The Bruins announced Thursday night. Both Peeters, 28, and Riggan, 26, are in their fourth NHL seasons.

Peeters came to the Bruins in June 1982 from Philadelphia in exchange for Brad McCrimmon. In eight games this season, he allowed 31 goals for a 3.84 goals-against average and a 3-4-1 record.

Last season, Riggan set a team record with 28 victories, while recording the second-best goals-against average in the NHL, 2.98. In the 1982-83 season he had a club-record 13-game unbeaten streak, including 10 straight victories. This year he has allowed 23 goals and has a 3.74 average and is 2-3-3.

Pavin Leads by Stroke in Kapalua Golf

KAPALUA, Hawaii (AP) — Corey Pavin had two eagles in a round of 66 that propelled him into a one-stroke lead after Thursday's second round of the Kapalua International golf tournament.

Pavin's midway total is 133, 11 shots under par, while a second straight 67 left David Ishii at 134. Masters champion Bernhard Langer of West Germany and Andy Bean were at 135 after matching 68s. First-round leader Sandy Lyle shot a 70/136.

For the Record

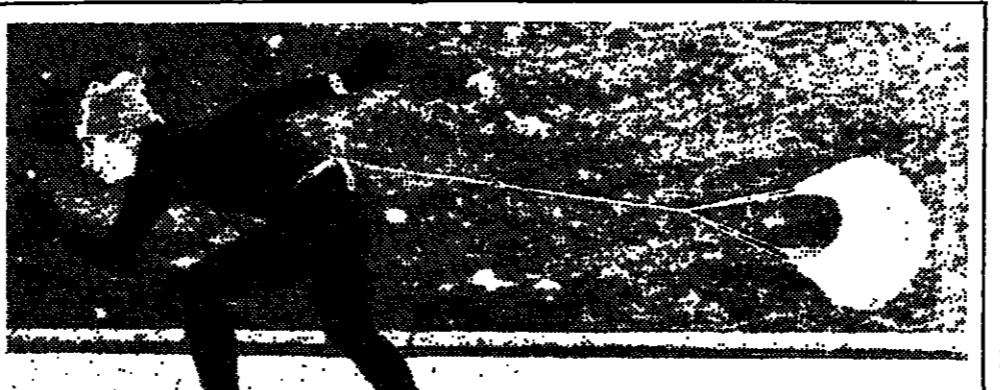
Darryl Sutter, captain of the Chicago Black Hawks, underwent surgery Thursday on his separated right shoulder and will be out of action for at least two months. Sutter suffered the injury Wednesday night in a 6-4 National Hockey League victory over Quebec. (AP)

Relief pitcher Rollie Fingers, a former Cy Young Award winner, was released Thursday by the Milwaukee Brewers, who this season finished next to last in the American League East. Fingers, who holds the major-league record of 341 saves, had a 5.04 earned-run average and 17 saves in 47 appearances with the 1985 Brewers. (AP)

Quotable

• Coach Marty Schottenheimer, whose Cleveland Browns have lost four straight games: "Some people say I'm dogmatic, bull-headed and maybe lack intelligence, but I don't look at it that way." (NYT)

• Defenseman Steve Richmond, whom the New York Rangers recently demoted to the minors: "You're probably a piece of meat everywhere you play, but at least up there you're prime rib." (LAT)



WHAT A DRAG — Training in Inzell, West Germany, speed skater Marie van Helden toughened up a recent drill with a braking parachute, forcing her to expend more energy.

Kings, Warriors Crank Up a Rivalry

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SACRAMENTO, California —

The National Basketball Association and Northern California have a new rivalry, and judging from the Golden State Warriors' first visit to the Kings in their new home here Thursday night, it's a hot one.

The Warriors had won their last four games, all since holdouts Purvis Short and Chris Mullin came to terms with the team, but the Kings were prepared to defend their home turf. Mark Olberding, who held him to a single point in the last quarter, sparked a scuffle in the waning seconds of Sacramento's 112-103 victory.

"We were talking to officials all the time, but how far do you take it?" said Bach in exasperation. "Do you take it all the way to a technical foul? We were in a 2-to-3-point game, and it was going back and forth. We had every reason to think the rough stuff wouldn't keep going on."

Other NBA winners Thursday

night were Cleveland, Houston, Denver and the Los Angeles Lakers.

Eddie Johnson hit 11 straight points and scored 15 of his total of 39 in the fourth quarter to help the Kings hold on.

"We've always had an intense rivalry with Golden State," said Johnson, who was playing with a sore elbow, "even before we got here. It's always been physical. Both teams play the same type of basketball."

When the Kings moved from Kansas City to Sacramento at the end of last season, it marked the first time two NBA franchises were based in Northern California. The two teams' home arenas are just 90 miles (144.8 kilometers) apart. (AP, UPI)

POSTCARD

'Crying Need for Babies'By William E. Geist
New York Times Service**N**EW YORK — "There is a crying need for babies," Sabena Basch said with no trace of a smile.

She is co-owner of the Li'l Stars Talent and Modeling Management Agency, whose office was — "Don't step on the baby!" — filled with black babies, white babies, Hispanic babies, laughing, gurgling and screaming bloody murder.

As Basch and her partner, Adelle Stell, tried to do business, the babies tipped over containers of paint and pushed buttons on the phones disconnecting callers. The people would call back and say, "Don't push the button, honey, don't!"

The babies were — "Eric! Don't pull her hair!" — getting into everything. Marilyn is into residuals. The 19-month-old, who still receives checks for a Fisher-Price toy advertisement, was wearing a T-shirt reading "Kid for Rent."

Manhattan's advertising, soap opera and film industries can't seem to get enough babies these days. "Babies are hot," said a commercial producer.

Basch said her babies were being used in all sorts of commercials, including those for tires, batteries and arithmetic medicine.

The office of Li'l Stars is at Basch's home in a housing development in Staten Island, where children abound. "The business is in the city," said the parent of one Li'l Star, "but we grow the kids out here." There are car pools to Manhattan auditions.

Dan and Pat Taylor arrived with their daughters — Autumn, who has done commercials, and Jennifer. Dan Taylor was filling out the forms for Jennifer, leaving blank the Social Security number.

"What's the matter with you, Jennifer?" someone asked. "Were you born yesterday?"

"Nope, Saturday," said Pat Taylor, who still had on her hospital identification bracelet.

The couple brought Jennifer to Li'l Stars before they took her home. "Cute baby!" one of the mothers said. "Who's her agent?"

Basch scared people. She chases pregnant women in shopping centers to give them her card. "We get calls," Sharf explained, "to book 3-week-old babies a couple of months in the future — like we did for the movie 'Heartburn.'"

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